~~SECRET~~

50X1-HUM

SECURITY INFORMATION

~~TOP SECRET~~

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY USSR

DATE DISTR. 24 MAY 1952

SUBJECT

NO. OF PAGES

50X1-HUM

RUBEŇZNOYE Chemical Factory.

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

~~TOP SECRET~~

SECURITY INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTION

FORM NO. 51-4F
OCT 1951

~~SECRET~~

50X1-HUM

In 1936, was seconded to UERDINGEN, still however officially under the same department. specialized in stabilizers (or propellants). This was the only factory in Germany working in this field. The main substances with which this plant was concerned were- 50X1-HUM

Ethyl chloroformate
Centralite
Diphenylurethane
Akardit
Mollit 41

This was known as the S.T. plant and employed 200 men. Associated with this plant were two others, the so-called X plant employing 120 men and working on diglycol and also the Z or D.I.P. plant producing dinitrodiphenylamine. The last named was run by Dr. MARX (now at TEGERNSEE). 50X1-HUM
superior who was responsible for the operation of both the ST and Z plants was Dr. VIERCK.

50X1-HUM

3. VIERCK was treated by the Russians as a war criminal, immediately removed and probably executed. This was thought to be a reprisal since VIERCK had discovered a communist cell in one of the labor camps adjoining UERDINGEN Works and several suspects had been executed.

III. TRAIN OF EVENTS AFTER THE CAPITULATION

4. At first the area was occupied by U.S. troops from 19th May 1945 and for about three months subsequently. After this the Russians arrived finding the plant intact. Russian personalities active at this time were:

Col HAYKING)
Col TSUSHKIN) 50X1-HUM
Lt Col REVOKATOFF

TROYANOFF:

5. The action taken by the Russians before initiating dismantling was to take innumerable photographs and compile exhaustive notes on all details of the plants. Those made other intermediates, but the Russians working there were obviously mainly interested in the stabilizers as such.

6. Dismantling at plant began early in 1946. In charge of the operation was a former Lt.-Col OKS, now a civilian, thought to be the son of a Russian General OKS. OKS was assisted by BRINCKMANN after had declined to assist, Dismantling was completed by the beginning of October 1946 and the plant was skillfully packed. all the plants of the complex had been consigned to TAMBOV or RUBEZNOYE. saw items consigned to RUBEZNOYE but had noted that the other items had had TAMBOV marked on the packages. the plant had arrived in a damaged condition and some items appeared to be missing. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

IV. PROGRAMME OF WORK ON COLOURS FOR FILMS

7. For further details of this assignment see below in the section dealing with assignments in RUBEZNOYE.

V. DEPORTATION TO RUSSIA 50X1-HUM

8. The arrangement was that each family was allotted a goods truck and their belongings were packed and dispatched by the Russians. The following is a list of the deportees 50X1-HUM

25X1

1) Dr FUCHS
2) Ing RANK
3) Dr WATKE
4) Dr CARO
5) Prof RIECHE

6) BRINCKMANN
7) Dr SCHUSTER
8) Dr G HAIL
9) Dr Wolfgang RICHTER
10) Dr Adolf RICHTER
11) Dr LEHMANN
12) Dr OHLENDORF
13) Dr MAIER-BODE
14) Dr HOFMANN
15) Dr ENGELMANN

16) Dr THURM
17) Dr SCHULTZE
18) Dr BRODERSEN

50X1-HUM

9. The group was conveyed to a new block of flats.

50X1-HUM

Although the Germans had elected two representatives to act as spokesmen for them, the Russians did not recognize them and appointed RIECHE liaison officer.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

VII. REPORT ON THE TASKS

11. The assignments were as follows:

1) Consultant on B.oxy-naphthal (rectification of plant took nearly a year.)

2) Technical research on synthesis of B.oxy-naphthal in organic solution.

3) Pilot plant trials on the above synthesis which were unsuccessful.

4) Synthesis of salicylic acid plant investigations on existing process giving an unsatisfactory yield. This was improved by the introduction of vacuum distillation.

5) Para oxy benzoic acid, para amino salicylic acid. Work on these products was pursued in the South Works with the other members of the German group. This was product development ab initio with no records to work on. In connection with the above developed processes similar to those in use in Germany and prepared samples for a pharmaceutical institute in MOSCOW. The above work took about a year and was finished by the end of 1950.

50X1-HUM

6) Work on the proparation of m-amidophenol and also on several mordant dyes (Benzo Echt Küpfe). This had eventuated as a result of a request from an institute, probably the Dye Institute Glavanilprom, for services since there were certain aspects of the data received from Germany and overseas which were creating difficulties in interpretation from the Russians. This request omanated from TROYANOV who had succeeded BULKIN. (See below).
In all the above work reported results directly to either BULKIN or to his successor TROYANOV.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

VIII. PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED AT RUBEZNOYE

12. the following in production at RUBEZNOYE:-

50X1-HUM

Chlorbenzol
Nitrobenzol
Dinitrochlorbenzol (for sulphur black)
Benzoic acid
Nitrophenol
Aminophenol
Nitroanisole
Paranitrophenol
Oxy-ethyl aminophenol (A fine grain developer)
Phthallic anhydride
Anthraquinone - for vat dyes (under construction started in 1949, the plant conforming to modern German practice.)

13. This anthraquinone plant was under development by a team from MOSCOW could give no estimate as to the capacity of the plant. Also there were produced B.oxynaphthoic acid and various napthols, acetoacetic esters, di-anisidine and toluidine. There was also an oxygen plant together with an acid plant which had not been running for some time, and a CO_2 plant in which the gas was produced from limestone. There were two power plants under construction, one in the North

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

and the other in the South Works.

IX. STATE OF RUSSIAN CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

While Russian chemical personnel were well grounded in theory they seemed to lack experience with proper apparatus, but were, however, teachable. 50X1-HUM

They did not seem to be able to maintain apparatus and exemplified by the arrival of "spectra scopic" apparatus from Germany which rapidly deteriorated because it was placed in a laboratory where it was exposed to acid fumes. There were marked shortages in apparatus of all kinds and of reagents, and the quality of such things as chemical balances, glassware, was very inferior. The German group was forced to make its own indicators. 50X1-HUM

15. the general level of proficiency in the industry seemed to approximate to that of Germany in about 1910 and cited the example of a primitive means of reducing preassure in a line by hand methods which would have been covered by a reducing valve in Germany with the implication (very difficult to believe) that the Russians did not have any reducing valves. 50X1-HUM

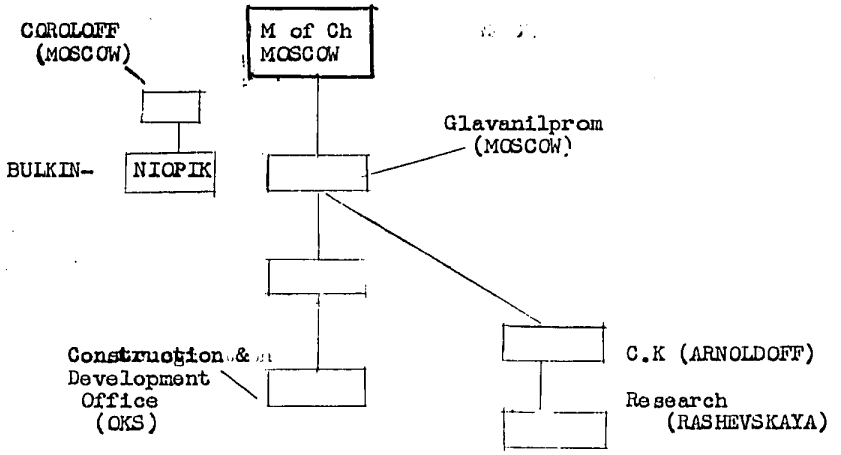
16. the Russians had claimed some rather advanced results such as the atom bomb, presumably working on a system of priorities. the factories employed 6,000, which was about three times the complement which would be used in an equivalent German factory. 50X1-HUM

17. In addition to the above there were some Russian specialist such as TSUSHKIN, who had appeared at WOLFEN a film specialist; also Major MUSICH or MUSITS, a leader of a detergents group working in MOSCOW who occasionally visited RUBEZNOYE and worked with BRODERSEN; ARNOLDOV, a chemical engineer production manager in the factories; RASHEVSKAYA, wife of head of the Research Department; BUBIRAKOV, chemical engineer, planning and development engineer.

X. RUSSIAN SCIENTIFIC ORDER OF BATTLE

18. Both the North and South factory at RUBEZNOYE, the former of which the ROTE FAHNE WERKE, were operated by Glavanilprom. Also there was an organization known as NIOPIK of which the laboratory in the South Works at which the Germans functioned was a unit. This was known as the VOROSHILOV Laboratory. Further to BULKIN and TROYANOV mentioned above there was a third manager, RHEINFAHRT, who was senior to both of these. 50X1-HUM

19. The NIOPIK organization was independent of the factory organization and could be regarded as headquarters troops. It was responsible to Prof. CAROLOFF in MOSCOW.

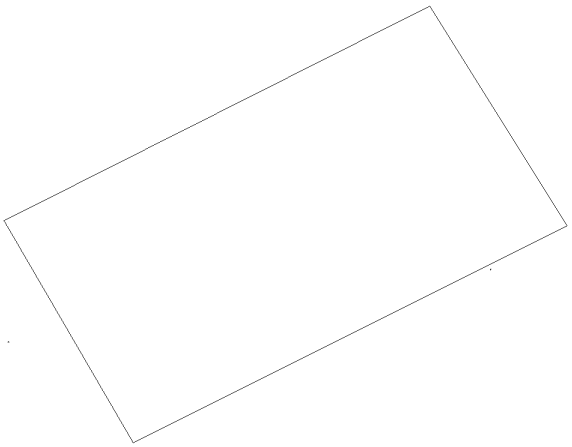


50X1-HUM

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

20. Mention was also made [redacted] of other officers in the back-ground which appeared to have a political controlling function, but he could not remember any names. 50X1-HUM

- end -



50X1-HUM

[redacted] 50X1-HUM